## APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

UL 28 2010 under 8 0 0 2 8
City or Town
ce(s) application for permission to appropriate the
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93 second feet) foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute.  2 Wer plant Coping connectic or other use. Must be limited to one major use.

5. The water is to be diverted from its source at	t the following point: (Describe as being within á 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by
course and distance to a found section corner. If on unsurveyed lan	ed, it should be so stated.)
	SE1/4 Section 20, T20N, R26E, MDB&M. The found northwest corner
of Section 20, 120N, R26E, MDB&M, is locate and a distance of 4384.75 feet.	ed, from the point of diversion, at a bearing of N50deg.47min.47sec.W
<del></del>	
6. Place of use: (Describe by legal subdivision. If on unsur-	
	n the SE1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, and SW1/4 NW1/4
Section 21, T20N, R26E, MDB&M.	
7. Use will begin about January 1  Month and Day	and end about December 31 of each year.  Month and Day
<ol> <li>Description of proposed works. (Under the paper of specifications of your diversion or storage with the factor of the part of</li></ol>	provisions of NRS 535.010 you may be required to submit plans and forks.) (State manner in which water is to be diverted, i.e. diversion structure, ditches and flumes,
	r will be diverted via drilled geothermal production wells, fitted with place of use via a system of above-ground pipelines.
9. Estimated cost of works: \$30,000,000.00	
<ol><li>Estimated time required to construct works</li></ol>	: Two (2) years
	(If the well is complete, describe works.)
11. Estimated time required to complete the ap	plication of water to beneficial use: Five (5) years
12. Provide a detailed description of the propos provide a detailed description may cause a delay in processi <u>See Attachments</u>	sed project and its water usage (use attachments if necessary): (Failure to ing.)
13. Miscellaneous remarks:	
	nately 8,300 gpm of geothermal fluid, from the geothermal reservoir, for
power plant cooling purposes. The required ge	othermal fluid will be produced from one or a combination of wells
within the geothermal well field, which include	es the well that is the subject of this application, whose point of diversion
is described in 5 above. Fourteen additional we	ells with unique points of diversion are the subjects of other applications.
	Kenneth Bonin, Sr.
kbonin@vulcanpower.com  E-mail Address	Type or print name-electry
E-mau Address (775) 284-8842	Signature, applicant or agout
(173) 204-0642 Phone No.	Patua Project, LLC
	Company Name
APPLICATION MUST BE SIGNED	9670 Gateway Drive, Suite 200
BY THE APPLICANT OR AGENT	Street Address or PO Box

Revised 07/09 \$300 FILING FEE AND SUPPORTING MAP MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION

Reno, NV 89521

City, State, ZIP Code

Patua Geothermal Project State of Nevada Water Appropriation Application

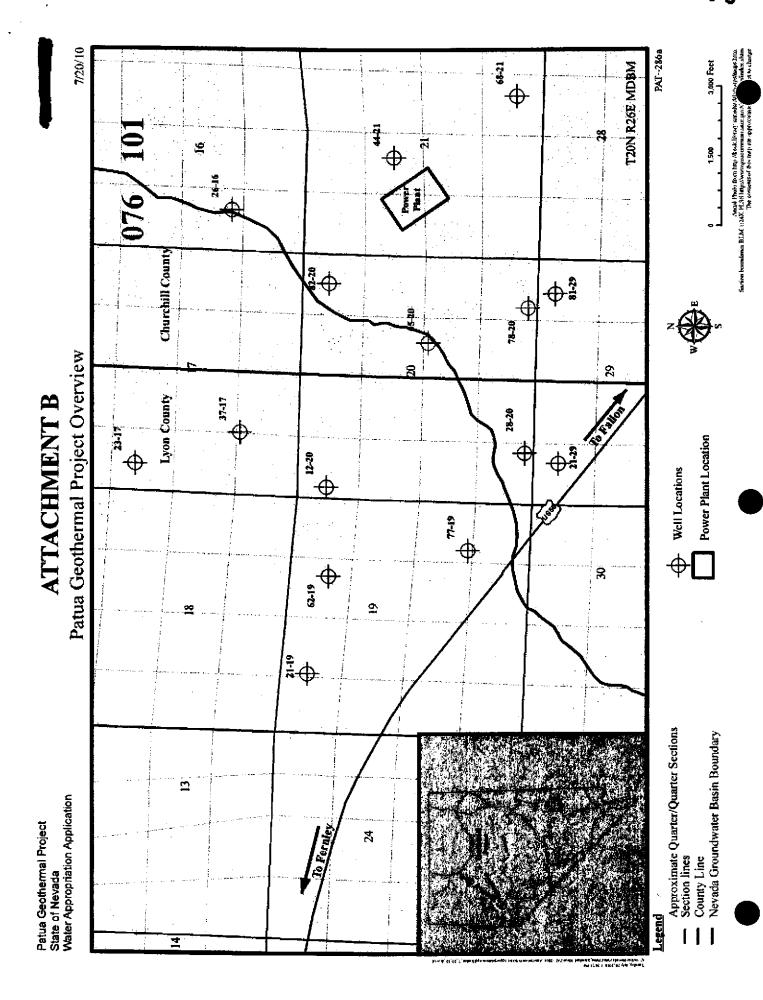
## **ATTACHMENT A**

## Description of Proposed Project, Geothermal Fluid Usage, & Public Benefit

Patua Project, LLC is developing a nominal 60 MW net geothermal electrical generation facility known as the Patua Geothermal Project. The location of the project is approximately seven miles east of Femley, Nevada. The project area straddles the Carson Desert (101) and Femley (76) groundwater basins. Exploration of the geothermal resource to be utilized by the facility is ongoing, however, it is understood that the resource characteristics are sufficient to support a "binary" geothermal facility. The facility cooling system will utilize geothermal fluids, from the geothermal reservoir, which will be retrieved from one or a combination of wells in the geothermal well field. The geothermal fluid will be directed to the facility though a system of pipe lines, where it will become combined with geothermal fluids produced from other wells for a combined total of up to approximately 8,300 gpm, which will eventually end up in the cooling tower. Attachment B depicts the proposed geothermal well field.

During the cooling process, geothermal fluid from the cooling tower is pumped to the condenser where it is used to condense the working fluid vapor from the turbine exhaust. After passing through the condenser, a portion of the geothermal fluid, known as "blowdown", is reinjected to the reservoir in order to maintain optimal levels of dissolved solids in the circulating cooling fluid flow. The remainder of the cooling fluid will return to the cooling tower where some of it will be evaporated. Blowdown and evaporation represent losses to the total circulating cooling fluid flow that must be supplemented during operation by a continuous supply of "make-up" fluid, equal to the sum of blowdown and evaporation. Currently, the exact quantity of make-up fluid that will be required for the cooling process is unknown and is ultimately a function of many variables, including, but not limited to, resource temperature and pressure, total dissolved solids, and the specific condenser technology employed at the facility, which varies among the various manufacturers of geothermal facilities. Although the exact quantity of make-up fluid cannot be determined at this time, a general rule-of-thumb is that it would not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total production rate of geothermal fluid from the reservoir. Attachment C depicts the cooling process assuming that the geothermal fluid needed for electricity generation and make-up fluid, combined, does not exceed 41,500 gpm.

Benefits of geothermal power include increased availability of renewable energy, diversified domestic baseload power generation, low greenhouse gas emissions, increased revenue for State of Nevada, and local governments, potential increased revenue to several types of local businesses, as well as, temporary and permanent employment opportunities for local residents. Temporary employment will include numerous types of construction and construction support positions. The permanent employment opportunities span across a large range of skill levels. Positions will include various types of skilled labor (mechanics, electricians, engineers, plant operators, scientists, etc.), administrative labor (secretarial, accounting and other office work), general labor (technical support, janitorial, etc) as well as managerial and supervisory positions. The expected life of the project is 30 years; however, it is likely that the project will have an even longer useful lifetime.



**ATTACHMENT C** Generator 8,300 Condenser Turbine Blowdown A. 不可以不会可以有法律的不可以以及不可以不可以的法律的证明的人的。 33,200 gpm Vaporizer State of Nevada Water Appropriation Application Patua Geothermal Project 41,500 gpm Fluid Treatment

Cooling Tower

Make-up Fluid

Binary Geothermal Fluid Cooled Nominal 60 MW net

Geothermal fluid

**Geothermal Fluid** 

From

Production Wells

Injection Wells

**Geothermal Fluids** 

Cooling fluid

Isopentane

diverted before power plant heat exchange. \* Geothermal Fluids used as cooling fluid

Evaporation